DOCUMENT RESUME

ED 467 343 CG 031 889

TITLE	National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents and Siblings.
INSTITUTION	Columbia Univ., New York, NY. National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse.
PUB DATE	2002-08-20
NOTE	63p.; Survey conducted by QEV Analytics.
AVAILABLE FROM	CASA, 633 Third Ave., New York, NY 10017-6706. Tel.: 212-841-5200; Fax: 212-956-8020; Web site: www.casacolumbia.org.
PUB TYPE	Numerical/Quantitative Data (110) -- Reports - Research (143) -- Tests/Questionnaires (160)
EDRS PRICE	EDRS Price MF01/PC03 Plus Postage.
DESCRIPTORS	*Adolescent Attitudes; Adolescents; Family Influence; National Surveys; Parent Attitudes; *Parent Role; *Predictor Variables; Prevention; *Sibling Relationship; *Substance Abuse
IDENTIFIERS	Drug Free Schools

ABSTRACT

The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse's surveys have consistently found that the family is fundamental to keeping children away from tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs. This 2002 survey keeps the focus on family and seeks to assess the impact of siblings on the likelihood of teen substance abuse. This year 1,000 teens ages 12 to 17 and 541 parents were surveyed. The most striking conclusions are these: for the first time, a majority of teens attend drug-free schools; siblings have a major impact on substance abuse risk; for the seventh survey in a row, teens continue to say drugs are their biggest concern; for the first time, a higher percentage of teens surveyed finds marijuana easier to buy than both cigarettes and beer. The "take-home message" of this survey is that to prevent our teens from substance abuse, we need to bolster their will and skills to say no before age 12. The reality is that for most teens, high school--and often middle school--is too late to begin. Parents, teachers, school administrators and public policymakers must focus their attention on inoculating kids against all drugs in the early years before exposure occurs. Five appendixes present sample performance, survey methodology, screening questions, and data. (GCP)

Reproductions supplied by EDRS are the best that can be made
from the original document.

ED 467 343

The National Center on
Addiction and Substance Abuse
at Columbia University

**Embargoed for
Tuesday, August 20, 2002
10 a.m. E.T.**

633 Third Avenue
New York, NY 10017-6706

phone 212 841 5200
fax 212 956 8020
www.casacolumbia.org

Board of Directors

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Chairman and President

Columba Bush
Kenneth I. Chenault
Jamie Lee Curtis
James Dimon
Peter R. Dolan
Mary Fisher
Douglas A. Fraser
Victor F. Ganzi
Leo-Arthur Kelmenson
Donald R. Keough
David A. Kessler, M.D.
Manuel T. Pacheco, Ph.D.
Joseph J. Plumeri II
E. John Rosenwald, Jr.
George Rupp, Ph.D.
Michael P. Schulhof
Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.
Michael A. Wiener

Directors Emeritus

James E. Burke (1992-1997)
Betty Ford (1992-1998)
Barbara C. Jordan (1992-1996)
LaSalle Leffall (1992-2001)
Nancy Reagan (1995-2000)
Linda Johnson Rice (1992-1996)
Michael I. Sovern (1992-1993)
Frank G. Wells (1992-1994)

National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents and Siblings

August 2002

Conducted by QEV Analytics

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF EDUCATION
Office of Educational Research and Improvement
EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

☐ This document has been reproduced as received from the person or organization originating it.

☐ Minor changes have been made to improve reproduction quality.

• Points of view or opinions stated in this document do not necessarily represent official OERI position or policy.

PERMISSION TO REPRODUCE AND DISSEMINATE THIS MATERIAL HAS BEEN GRANTED BY

D. Man

TO THE EDUCATIONAL RESOURCES INFORMATION CENTER (ERIC)

BEST COPY AVAILABLE

CG031889

Board of Directors

Lee C. Bollinger
President of Columbia University

Columba Bush
First Lady of Florida

Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Chairman and President of CASA

Kenneth I. Chenault
Chairman and Chief Executive Officer of American Express Company

Jamie Lee Curtis

James Dimon
Chairman and CEO of Bank One Corporation

Peter R. Dolan
Chairman and CEO of Bristol-Myers Squibb Company

Mary Fisher
Mary Fisher Care Fund

Douglas A. Fraser
Professor of Labor Studies at Wayne State University
(former President of United Auto Workers)

Victor F. Ganzi
President and Chief Executive Officer of The Hearst Corporation

Leo-Arthur Kelmenson
Chairman of the Board of FCB Worldwide

Donald R. Keough
Chairman of the Board of Allen and Company Incorporated
(former President of The Coca-Cola Company)

David A. Kessler, M.D.
Dean of Yale University School of Medicine

Manuel T. Pacheco, Ph.D.
President of The University of Missouri

Joseph J. Plumeri II
Chairman and CEO of The Willis Group Limited

E. John Rosenwald, Jr.
Vice Chairman of Bear, Stearns & Co. Inc.

Michael P. Schulhof

Louis W. Sullivan, M.D.
President Emeritus of Morehouse School of Medicine

Michael A. Wiener
Founder and Chairman Emeritus of Infinity Broadcasting Corporation

Directors Emeritus
James E. Burke (1992-1997)
Betty Ford (1992-1998)
Barbara C. Jordan (1992-1996)
LaSalle D. Leffall, Jr., M.D., F.A.C.S. (1992-2001)
Nancy Reagan (1995-2000)
Linda Johnson Rice (1992-1996)
George Rupp (1993-2002)
Michael I. Sovern (1992-1993)
Frank G. Wells (1992-1994)

Copyright © 2002. *All rights reserved. May not be used or reproduced without the express written permission of The National Center on Addiction and Substance Abuse at Columbia University.*

Survey Advisory Group

Peter Bearman, Ph.D.
Professor of Sociology
Director
Institute for Social and Economic Theory
and Research
Columbia University
New York, NY

Richard R. Clayton, Ph.D.
Scientific Director
Center for Prevention Research
University of Kentucky
Lexington, KY

J. David Hawkins, Ph.D.
Director
Social Development Research Group
University of Washington
Seattle, WA

Timothy Johnson, Ph.D.
Director
Survey Research Laboratory
University of Illinois
Chicago, IL

John Schulenberg, Ph.D.
Senior Research Scientist
University of Michigan
Institute for Social Research
Ann Arbor, MI

Robert Shapiro, Ph.D.
Chairman
Department of Political Science
Columbia University
New York, NY

Nicholas Zill, Ph.D.
Vice President and Director
Child and Family Study Area
Westat, Inc.
Rockville, MD

Table of Contents

Foreword and Accompanying Statement i
- Drug-Free Schools ii
- Siblings: Protectors or Pushers ii
- The Early Teens: The Dangerous Years ii
- Parental Paralysis iii

I. Key Findings 1
- Overall Trends 1
- Siblings: Protectors or Pushers 1
- Drug-Free Schools 2
- Parental Paralysis 2
- The Perils of Pot 2
- The Early Teens: The Dangerous Years 2

II. How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk 5
- The Early Teens: The Dangerous Years 7

III. Siblings: Protectors or Pushers 9

IV. Drugs in Schools 11
- Where There's Smoke, There's Fire 12
- Drug-Free Schools and Student Behavior 12

V. Parental Paralysis 13

VI. The Role of Grandparents 15

VII. Other Notable Findings 17
- Perceptions of Risk 17
- Availability 17
- Indicators of Risk 17

Appendix A-Sample Performance 19

Appendix B-Survey Methodology 21

Appendix C-Screening Questions 23

Appendix D-2002 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12 to 17, Weighted Frequencies 27

Appendix E-2002 CASA Survey of Parents and Teenagers, Weighted Frequencies 44

Foreword and Accompanying Statement by
Joseph A. Califano, Jr.
Chairman and President

For seven years, CASA has been engaged in the unprecedented undertaking of surveying attitudes of teens and those who most influence them--parents, teachers, school principals. Other surveys seek to measure the extent of substance abuse in the population; our survey probes substance-abuse risk. We seek to identify factors that increase or diminish the likelihood that teens will use tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs in an effort to develop the most effective means of helping teens avoid substance use and abuse.

CASA's surveys have consistently found that the family is fundamental to keeping children away from tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs. The **2002 CASA National Survey of American Attitudes on Substance Abuse VII: Teens, Parents and Siblings** keeps the focus on family, and this year seeks to assess the impact of siblings on the likelihood of teen substance abuse. This is an enormously complex task and, as with any such cutting edge analysis, we see this as a work in progress. We believe this survey provides important insights that can help parents teach their children to resist the lure of cigarettes, alcohol and drugs.

This year we surveyed 1,000 teens ages 12 to 17 (470 boys, 530 girls) and 541 parents, 317 of whom were parents of the teens we interviewed. The most striking conclusions are these:

- For the first time, a majority of teens (63 percent) tell us they attend drug-free schools.

- Siblings have a major impact on substance-abuse risk: teens who say their older brothers or sisters would be "very angry" to find out they were using marijuana are at substantially lower risk of substance abuse than teens whose older siblings would not be very angry.

- Among teens who admit to smoking, drinking or having tried marijuana, by 15 years of age: 95 percent have smoked their first cigarette, 93 percent have tried their first drink and 86 percent have tried their first joint.

- For the seventh survey in a row, teens continue to say drugs are their biggest concern.

- For the first time, a higher percentage of teens surveyed finds marijuana easier to buy than both cigarettes and beer.

Drug-Free Schools

For the first time in the history of this survey, a majority of teens say they attend drug-free schools. This increase was significant in both public schools and religious schools: 62 percent of 12- to 17-year olds in public school say their schools are drug free, compared to 42 percent in 2000, and 79 percent of those in religious school say so, compared to 65 percent in 2000. Teens who attend drug-free schools are at roughly half the risk of substance abuse of teens who attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold.

Though this increase in the percentage of schools that are drug free represents a substantial improvement, much remains to be done:

- One in four students has personally witnessed the sale of illegal drugs on school grounds.

- Almost one in 10 teens (eight percent) believes a teacher at their school uses illegal drugs.

When it comes to detecting drugs in schools, parents and administrators should keep in mind that where there's smoke, there's fire. Smoking on school grounds and drugs in schools appear to go hand-in-hand: drugs are used, kept or sold at more than half (55 percent) of schools where students smoke on school grounds, but at less than a quarter (21 percent) of schools where students do not smoke on school grounds.

Siblings: Protectors or Pushers

This year we turned our attention to siblings and found that sibling behavior has a major influence--for good or ill--on a teen's substance-abuse risk. An older sibling can be a protector whose conduct provides a support system that helps a younger sibling stay substance free. Or a sibling can be a pusher in the home by the example of his or her own drug use or by offering or encouraging a younger sibling to use drugs. The survey found:

- Sixty-seven percent of teens with an older sibling say their older brothers or sisters would be "very angry" to find out they were using marijuana. These teens are at substantially lower risk of substance abuse than teens who think their older siblings would not be very angry.

On the flip side, older siblings' negative behavior increases their younger siblings' risk of using tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs.

- Almost half (48 percent) of teens with an older sibling think that an older brother or sister has tried illegal drugs. These teens are at one and a half times greater risk of substance abuse than the average teen.

- Twelve percent of teens with an older sibling report that an older brother or sister has encouraged them to use or offered them illegal drugs. A teen who lives with such a pusher in the home is almost twice as likely to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs as the average teen. A pusher in the home is equally likely to be an older sister or brother.

The Early Teens: The Dangerous Years

Most teens who use alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana do so by the time they are 15. Among teens who admit to smoking, drinking or having tried marijuana, the average age of first use is 12 ¼ for cigarettes, 12 ½ for alcohol and 13 ½ for marijuana.

Between ages 12 and 16:

- The likelihood that a teen will smoke, drink or use illegal drugs increases almost 500 percent.
- The percentage of teens who would not report a drug user at school increases almost 500 percent. The percentage of teens who would not report a drug seller at school increases more than 500 percent.
- The percentage of teens who have close friends that use marijuana increases 1,000 percent.

Parental Paralysis

Many parents seem to view teen drug use as a *fait accompli*. This year's survey reveals widespread despair by parents of teenagers; many think parents have little power over their teens' substance use and a disturbing number view drugs in schools as a fact of life that they--and administrators--are powerless to stop.

- More than a third (35 percent) of parents agree that parents have little influence over their teens' decisions about using tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs.
- Parents are more likely than teens to predict future drug use by their teens. Forty-three percent of parents--but just 16 percent of teens--say future drug use by the teen is "likely."
- Teens whose parents think future drug use is "very likely" are three times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs than teens whose parents say future drug use is "not likely at all."

Many parents feel paralyzed when faced with substance abuse in schools. Nine of 10 parents who say their teens attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold think there are drugs in their teen's school despite the best efforts of the administration.

Only half of parents whose teens attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold would transfer their teen to a drug-free school if they could. Of those who would not transfer their teen, half believe there is no such thing as a drug-free school.

Parents who think they have no power over their teens are pulling the wool over their own eyes. Years of CASA research have repeatedly found that parents are the most important resource we have to prevent substance abuse in our teens. In the 2000 survey, half of teens (49 percent) who had not tried marijuana credited their parents with their decision. Expressing strong negative attitudes about marijuana to teens is important: teens who perceive marijuana as "not harmful" are at more than two and a half times greater substance-abuse risk than teens who think marijuana is "very harmful."

The take-home message of this survey is this: if we want to prevent our teens from substance abuse, we need to bolster their will and skills to say no before age 12. The harsh reality is that for most teens, high school--and often middle school--is too late to begin.

Parents, teachers, school administrators and public policymakers must focus their attention on inoculating kids against all drugs in the early years before exposure occurs. Parents must play a key role in this drug education, but too many continue to underestimate the power they have over their teens' decisions about substance use. We know from our past surveys that Parent Power is the most underutilized tool in helping teens steer clear of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs. Parents must harness this power and use it to make a difference in their teens' lives. The dramatic increase in the number of drug-free schools demonstrates that change is possible. Yet too many parents remain silent while their teens continue to be put at risk by attending drug-infested schools. When parents raise their voices and refuse to tolerate drugs in their teens' schools, the 63 percent will move closer to 100 percent.

I want to express CASA's appreciation to Steve Wagner, President of QEV Analytics, and Elehie

Skoczylas, Vice President and Director of Research at QEV Analytics, for their insightful work in analyzing the data. We appreciate the counsel of our survey advisory group members: John Schulenberg, Ph.D., Senior Research Scientist at the University of Michigan's Institute for Social Research and a Principal Investigator on the Monitoring the Future study; Peter Bearman, Ph.D., Professor of Sociology, Columbia University and Director of the Institute for Social and Economic Theory and Research, Columbia University and co-Principal Investigator of The National Longitudinal Study of Adolescent Health; Robert Shapiro, Ph.D., Chairman, Department of Political Science, Columbia University and Editor of "The Poll-Trends" *Public Opinion Quarterly*; Timothy Johnson, Ph.D., Director of the Survey Research Laboratory, University of Illinois, Chicago and Associate Professor of Administration; Richard R. Clayton, Ph.D., Scientific Director of the Center for Prevention Research at the University of Kentucky; Nicholas Zill, Ph.D., a Psychologist and Vice President and Director of the Child and Family Study Area, Westat, Inc., and J. David Hawkins, Ph.D., Director, Social Development Research Group, University of Washington.

Sarah Winkeller, Special Assistant to the President at CASA, and Jennie Leszkiewicz, Research Assistant to the President, were the project managers for this effort. They have done a superb job in helping analyze the data and were ably joined by Roger Vaughan, M.S., Dr.P.H., head of CASA's Substance Abuse Data Analysis Center (SADAC[SM]) and Consulting Editor for Statistics and Evaluation for the *American Journal of Public Health*. Ellen Ross, Director of Communications, and others at CASA lent their counsel. Jane Carlson and Sarah Kampel assisted with the charts.

All these individuals and institutions helped, but CASA and QEV Analytics are responsible for this report.

Chapter I
Key Findings

Overall Trends

In evaluating the responses of America's teens, it is clear that our youth remain at substantial risk of substance abuse.

- For the seventh survey in a row, teens cite drugs, including alcohol and tobacco, as their biggest concern.
- Parents of teens also report that drugs and alcohol are their biggest concern about their teens.
- More teens are getting drunk on a monthly basis than in 2000 (15 percent vs. 11 percent).
- More teens report having tried marijuana than in 2000 (25 percent vs. 21 percent).
- Exposure to Ecstasy continues to grow: 33 percent of teens know a friend or classmate who has used this drug, up from 28 percent in the 2000 survey.
- For the first time, a higher percentage of teens surveyed finds marijuana easier to buy than both cigarettes and beer.
- 4.6 million 12- to 17-year olds (60 percent) are at moderate or high risk of substance abuse. This is little changed from the last survey.

Siblings: Protectors or Pushers

Siblings have a major influence--for good or ill--on a teen's substance-abuse risk.

- Sixty-seven percent of teens with an older sibling say their older brothers or sisters would be "very angry" to find out they were using marijuana. These teens are at

substantially lower risk of substance abuse than teens who think their older siblings would not be very angry.

- Almost half (48 percent) of teens with older siblings think an older brother or sister has tried illegal drugs. These teens are one and a half times likelier to smoke, drink or use drugs than the average teen.

- Twelve percent of teens with an older sibling report that an older brother or sister has encouraged them to use or offered them illegal drugs. A teen who lives with such a pusher in the home is almost twice as likely to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs as the average teen. A pusher in the home is equally likely to be an older sister or brother.

Drug-Free Schools

For the first time in the history of this survey, a majority of teens say they attend drug-free schools. This increase was significant in both public schools and religious schools: 62 percent of 12- to 17-year olds in public school say their schools are drug free, compared to 42 percent in 2000, and 79 percent of those in religious school say so, compared to 65 percent in 2000. Teens who attend drug-free schools are at roughly half the risk of substance abuse of teens who attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold.

Despite the increase in the number of schools that are drug free, much remains to be done. One in four students has personally witnessed the sale of illegal drugs on their school grounds and almost one in 10 (eight percent) believes a teacher at their school uses illegal drugs.

Smoking on school grounds and drugs in schools appear to go hand-in-hand: drugs are used, kept or sold at more than half (55 percent) of schools where students smoke on school grounds, but at less than a quarter (21 percent) of schools where students do not smoke on school grounds.

Parental Paralysis

The CASA survey found that a disturbing number of parents believe they can do little to prevent their teens from abusing substances. More than a third (35 percent) agree that parents have little influence over their teens' decisions about using tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs.

Parents are more likely than teens to predict future drug use by their teens. Forty-three percent of parents--but just 16 percent of teens--say future illegal drug use by the teen is "likely." Teens whose parents think future drug use is "very likely" are at more than three times higher risk of substance abuse than teens whose parents say future drug use is "not likely at all."

Some parents also seem to believe they can do little to make their teens' schools drug free. Only half of parents whose teens attend schools where drugs are used, kept or sold would transfer their teen to a drug-free school if they could. Among these parents who would not change schools, half believe there is no such thing as a drug-free school.

The Perils of Pot

This year's survey is the first time that a higher percentage of teens finds marijuana easier to buy than cigarettes and beer. Such teens have a risk of substance abuse one and a half times greater than average.

Teens who perceive marijuana as "not harmful" are at more than two and a half times greater substance-abuse risk than teens who think marijuana is "very harmful."

The Early Teens: The Dangerous Years

Most teens who use alcohol, cigarettes and marijuana do so by the time they are 15. Among teens who admit to smoking, drinking or having tried marijuana, by age 15: 95 percent have had their first cigarette; 93 percent their first drink and 86 percent their first joint.

Between ages 12 and 16:

- The likelihood that a teen will smoke, drink or use illegal drugs increases almost 500 percent.

- The percentage of teens who would not report a drug user at school increases almost 500 percent. The percentage of teens who would not report a drug seller at school increases more than 500 percent.

- The percentage of teens who have close friends that use marijuana increases 1,000 percent.

Chapter II
How CASA Calculates Teen Substance-Abuse Risk

For seven years, CASA has been conducting a major survey of public opinion on substance abuse, seeking answers to the question: "Why do some teenagers succumb to the use of illegal substances while others do not?"

This survey continues an analysis aimed at revealing the factors that contribute to teen substance-abuse risk. We have found that the risk of substance abuse can be attributed to identifiable characteristics of teenagers, their household, their parents and their school environment. By identifying factors that contribute to a teenager's risk of substance abuse, we discover targets for prevention and intervention.

This year's survey, like previous CASA surveys, is not intended to be an epidemiological study of substance abuse. While CASA's survey includes questions about substance use, for measurements of the actual incidence of drug and other substance usage there are other sources of data. This survey was conducted by telephone with a randomly selected sample of teenagers (ages 12 to 17) living in the United States. Despite assurances of confidentiality, we assume that some teenage respondents will be reticent to admit illegal activities over the telephone to someone unknown to them. Therefore, this survey--like any telephone survey--most likely underreports the extent of use of illegal drugs or the consumption of tobacco products and alcohol by underage teenagers, and over-reports positive behaviors.

Consequently, the CASA strategy for assessing the substance-abuse risk of a teenage respondent is to measure the prevalence of tobacco, alcohol and illegal drugs in the teen's daily life. We use a statistical procedure called factor analysis to combine a teen's response to eight survey questions (Table 2.A) to yield a "substance-abuse risk score" for each teen respondent. Factor analysis also confirms the validity of

combining the eight indicator variables into a single scale. This risk score becomes our key dependent variable, the phenomenon we seek to explain by reference to the other responses and characteristics of the teen and his or her parent.

Table 2.A
The Eight CASA Indicators of Teenage Substance Abuse Risk

1. How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days? (Questions 31/32)
2. How many of your friends drink alcoholic beverages? (Question 33)
3. How often do you get drunk? (Questions 36/38)
4. How many of your friends use marijuana? (Question 53)
5. Do you know a friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine or heroin? (Question 51)
6. How long would it take you to buy marijuana? (Question 54)
7. Have you ever tried marijuana? (Question 69)
8. How likely is it that you will try illegal drugs in the future? (Question 71)

To put this risk score in context, the average risk score for all teens is 1.0, the risk score for a teen who does not smoke, drink or use illegal drugs is 0.40, and the risk for a teen who admits to currently smoking or drinking or having tried marijuana is 2.2.

It is important to appreciate that this risk variable represents our inference of respondent risk, since risk cannot be measured directly via a survey. Still, there is a high degree of internal consistency in the pattern of responses to the eight indicator variables, including a high correlation between the variables that measure proximity to tobacco, alcohol and drugs, and those that directly measure respondents' substance use. This gives us confidence that the risk score is accurately reflective of the

Table 2.B
What the Risk Categories Mean

High Risk Teens (21 percent of 12- to 17-year olds)
- Many smoke (53 percent currently smoke, 41 percent smoke daily)
- Most have tried alcohol (and 38 percent currently drink alcohol in a typical week)
- Most get drunk (67 percent at least once a month)
- Most have friends who use marijuana (84 percent)
- Most know a friend or classmate using Ecstasy (75 percent)
- Most know a friend or classmate using acid, cocaine or heroin (76 percent)
- Most could buy marijuana in less than one hour (64 percent)
- A vast majority have tried marijuana (89 percent)
- More than half say future drug use "likely" (52 percent)

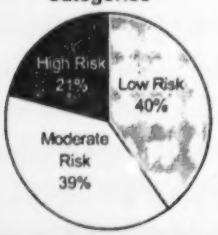
Moderate Risk Teens (39 percent of 12- to 17-year olds)
- Very few smoke (98 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Almost half have tried alcohol (49 percent)
- Fewer get drunk in a typical month (eight percent)
- Many have marijuana-using friend (49 percent)
- More than one-third know a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy (42 percent)
- More than half know friend or classmate who uses acid, cocaine or heroin (56 percent)
- Many could buy marijuana in a few hours or less (44 percent)
- Fewer have tried marijuana (17 percent)
- Half admit any possibility of future illegal drug use (53 percent)

Low Risk Teens (40 percent of 12- to 17-year olds)
- None smoke (100 percent did not have a cigarette in past 30 days)
- Fewer have tried alcohol (13 percent, and virtually none drink alcohol)
- Virtually none get drunk in a typical month (99 percent never get drunk)
- Very few have friends who smoke marijuana (one percent)
- Very few know a friend or classmate who uses Ecstasy (four percent)
- Fewer know user of acid, cocaine or heroin (nine percent)
- More than half would be unable to buy marijuana (61 percent)
- None have tried marijuana

likelihood of a teen abusing tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs.

CASA collapsed the individual risk scores into three score ranges and found that the 1,000 teens surveyed fell into these categories of risk: 40 percent of the nation's 12- to 17-year olds are at a relatively low risk of substance abuse, 39 percent are at moderate risk and 21 percent are at high risk. (Figure 2.1) The practical meaning of these risk categories appears in Table 2.B.

Figure 2.1
Teen Substance-Abuse Risk Categories



The Early Teens: The Dangerous Years

Among teens who admit to smoking, drinking or having tried marijuana, by age 15: 95 percent have smoked their first cigarette, 93 percent have tried their first drink and 86 percent have smoked their first joint. The average age of first use for such teens is 12 ¼ for cigarettes, 12 ½ for alcohol and 13 ½ for marijuana.

Between ages 12 and 16:

- The likelihood that a teen will smoke, drink or use illegal drugs increases almost 500 percent (from 0.32 at age 12 to 1.50 at age 16, Figure 2.2).

- The percentage of teens who would not report a drug user at school increases almost 500 percent (from 13 percent to 63 percent, Figure 2.3). The percentage of teens who would not report a drug seller at school increases more than 500 percent (from 11 percent to 58 percent, Figure 2.3).

- The percentage of teens who have close friends that use marijuana increases 1,000 percent (from six percent to 61 percent).

Figure 2.2
Teen Risk Increases Almost 500 Percent Between 12 and 16

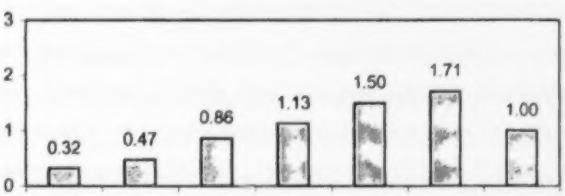
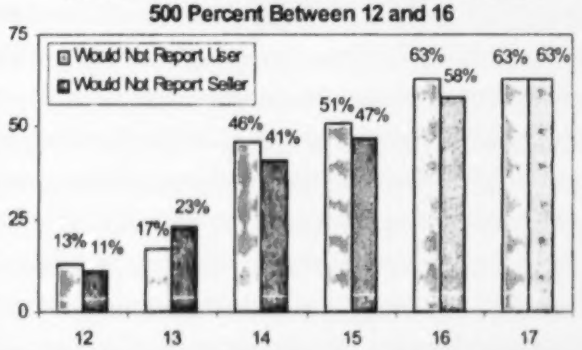


Figure 2.3
Teens Who Would Not Report User/Seller Increase 500 Percent Between 12 and 16



The 12- to 16-year old age range usually coincides with the transition from middle to high school.

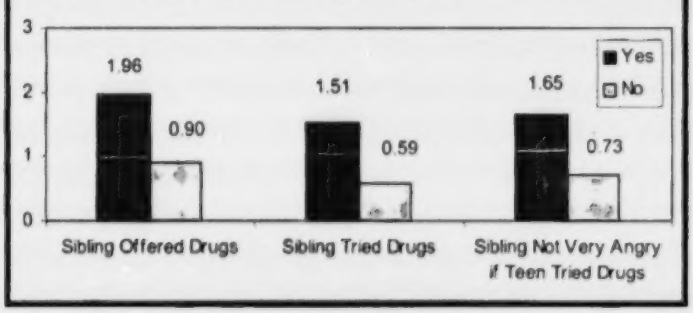
BEST COPY AVAILABLE

Chapter III
Siblings: Protectors or Pushers

Siblings have a significant impact on a teenager's propensity to use tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs--for good or ill. An older sibling can be a protector whose conduct provides a support system that helps a younger sibling stay substance free. Or a sibling can be a pusher in the home by the example of their own drug use or by offering or encouraging a younger sibling to use drugs. In this survey, 55 percent of teens have one or more older siblings.

Two-thirds (67 percent) of teens with an older sibling say their older brothers or sisters would be "very angry" to find out they were using marijuana. These teens are at substantially lower risk of substance abuse than teens who think their older siblings would not be very angry (0.73 vs. 1.65, Figure 3.1).

Figure 3.1
Older Siblings Have Major Impact on Teen Risk



If a teenager's older sibling is expected to be less than "very angry" in reacting to a younger sibling's drug use, the younger sibling has an above-average risk of substance abuse.

Whether or not a teen thinks his or her older sibling is using drugs has a similar impact on substance-abuse risk. Almost half (48 percent) of teens with an older sibling think that an older brother or sister has tried illegal drugs. These

teens are at one and a half times greater risk of substance abuse than the average teen.

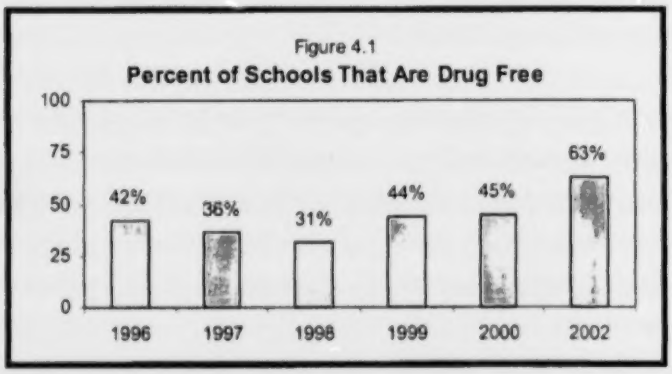
Most disturbing is that 12 percent of teens with an older sibling report that an older brother or sister has encouraged them to use or offered them illegal drugs. Living with such a pusher in the home puts the younger sibling at highest risk: twice as likely to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs as the average teen.

Chapter IV
Drugs in Schools

After a teenager's family environment, a teen's school may represent the next greatest situational influence on his or her likelihood of using tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs. Teens spend half or more of their waking hours at school during the school year. Whether they spend that time in a drug-free environment or a place where drugs are used, kept or sold has a substantial impact on their substance-abuse risk.

This year, for the first time in the history of CASA's survey, the majority of teens (63 percent) report that they attend drug-free schools. This represents a significant increase over the 45 percent that reported this in 2000. (Figure 4.1) This improvement occurred at every grade level.

Figure 4.1

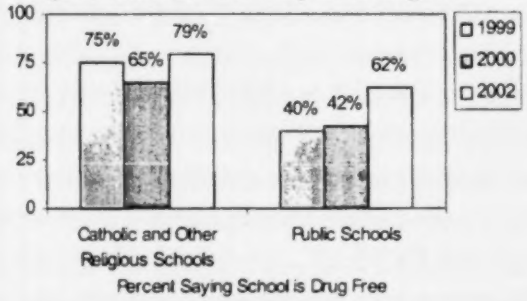


Religious schools are more likely to be drug free than public schools, but both showed dramatic increases this year. Seventy-nine percent of religious schools are reported to be drug free vs. 65 percent in 2000. Sixty-two percent of public schools are reported to be drug free this year, up from 42 percent in 2000. (Figure 4.2)

Whether or not a school is drug free has a dramatic influence on the substance-abuse risk of the student body. The average risk score of teens attending school at which drugs are used,

Figure 4.2

Religious Schools More Likely to be Drug Free



kept or sold is 1.47--nearly twice the average risk score of teens attending drug-free schools (0.76).

To put this another way, teens at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold are:

- Two and a half times likelier to get drunk on a monthly basis than those in a drug-free school.
- Two times likelier to have been offered marijuana.
- Two times likelier to have tried marijuana.
- More than twice as likely to know a teenager who uses acid, cocaine or heroin.
- Three times likelier to smoke.

Where There's Smoke, There's Fire

Smoking on school grounds and drugs in schools appear to go hand-in-hand: drugs are used, kept or sold at more than half (55 percent) of schools where students smoke on school grounds, but at less than a quarter (21 percent) of schools where students do not smoke on school grounds.

Drug-Free Schools and Student Behavior

Drug-free school environments appear to beget attitudes among the student body which help perpetuate the drug-free environment--and keep teens safer when they are not in school. Teens who attend drug-free schools are more than twice as likely to report a student using illegal drugs at school than teens at schools where drugs are used, kept or sold (67 percent vs. 30 percent), and almost twice as likely to report a student selling drugs at school (66 percent vs. 36 percent).

Teens who would report a drug user at school are at a third the risk of substance abuse of teens who would not (0.53 vs. 1.57) and teens who would report a drug seller at school are at a third the risk of substance abuse of those who would not (0.55 vs. 1.65).

Chapter V
Parental Paralysis

Parents of teenagers cite drugs and alcohol as the biggest concern they have about their teenagers. Fifty-nine percent of parents are concerned that their teen will try illegal drugs at some point in the future. Yet a disturbing number of parents seem to think and act as if they have no control over their teens' decisions to use these substances.

Though CASA has repeatedly found parents to have the most important influence in preventing substance abuse among their children, 35 percent of parents think that parents have little influence over their teens' decisions about whether to use tobacco, alcohol or illegal drugs, up from 25 percent in 1999.

Forty-three percent of parents--but just 16 percent of teens--think future illegal drug use by their teen is "likely." Teens whose parents think future drug use is "very likely" are three times likelier to smoke, drink or use illegal drugs.

Next to parents, schools may have the most influence on a teen's substance-abuse risk. Yet when it comes to drugs in schools, parents seem to be paralyzed. While 43 percent of parents recognize that their teen's school is not drug free, only half of those would transfer their teen to a drug-free school if they could. Among these parents who would not change schools, half believe there is no such thing as a drug-free school.

Among parents who report that their teen attends a school at which illegal drugs are used, kept or sold, there is little evidence of an inclination to hold school administrators accountable: 89 percent tell us there are drugs in their teen's school "despite the best efforts of administrators." Nor are these parents, by and large, demanding to be heard on the subject of creating a drug-free school environment:

58 percent say they have "never had the opportunity of expressing their opinion about drugs at [their] teen's school."

Chapter VI
The Role of Grandparents

This year we examined the impact grandparents have on teen risk. Grandparents are a major presence in the lives of teenagers:

- Eighty-four percent report they usually receive a present from their grandparents on their birthday or at Christmas or a similar holiday.
- Fifty-five percent say a grandparent is "always" on hand when the family celebrates a holiday or occasion.
- Forty-two percent see a grandparent at least weekly; the median response is once every two weeks.
- Forty percent talk with a grandparent on the phone at least weekly; the median response is once every two weeks.
- Twenty-seven percent spend time with a grandparent without a parent around at least weekly; the median response is once a month.

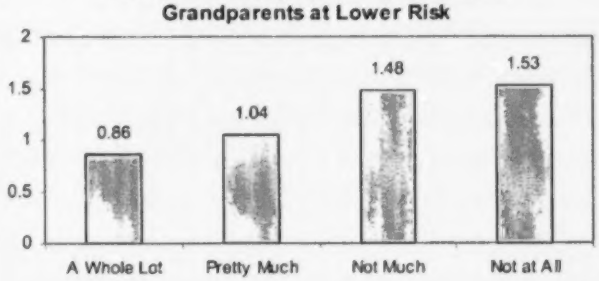
Yet teens with the greatest frequency of contact with their grandparents are at no lower risk of substance abuse than other teens. The only aspect of the grandparent/grandchild relationship which we found does have an impact on teen substance-abuse risk is the quality of the relationship.

In 2000, we reported that teens who describe their relationship with their parent or parents as "excellent" have a lower average risk score. A similar phenomenon takes place with grandparents: teens who report they like being with the grandparent they see most often "a whole lot," (49 percent of teens with at least one living grandparent) or "pretty much,"

(34 percent) have significantly lower risk scores than teens who enjoy being with their grandparents "not much" or "not at all." (Figure 6.1)

Figure 6.1

Teens Who Enjoy Spending Time with Grandparents at Lower Risk



Chapter VII
Other Notable Findings

Perceptions of Risk

When asked which of the following was most dangerous: alcohol, cocaine, Ecstasy, marijuana or tobacco, parents and teens overwhelmingly agreed that cocaine and Ecstasy were the most harmful.

Among teens who see marijuana as "very harmful" (66 percent), 15 percent admit to having tried it, while among those who regard marijuana as "not too harmful" or "not harmful" (13 percent), 55 percent--more than three times as many--admit to having tried it.

Availability

Marijuana may be getting easier to obtain: this year 34 percent of teens surveyed say marijuana is easier to buy than both beer and cigarettes. In the 2000 survey, marijuana was tied with cigarettes for ease of purchase. Teens for whom marijuana is the easiest of these three substances to obtain are one and a half times likelier than the average teen to use drugs.

Indicators of Risk

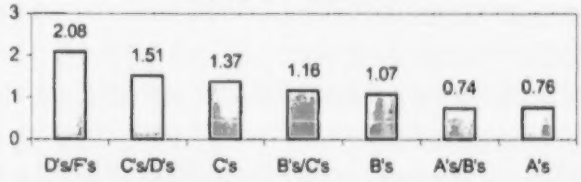
Academic Performance

For the most part, grades and substance-abuse risk have a strong inverse relationship: the higher the grades, the lower the risk score. Teens who usually get A's and B's in school are at half the risk of teens getting C's, D's or F's in school. (Figure 7.1)

Truancy

Teens with six or more unexcused absences in the last year are at nearly three times the substance-abuse risk of teens with no such absences (64 percent of teens report they had no unexcused absences last school year).

Figure 7.1
Academic Performance and Substance-Abuse Risk



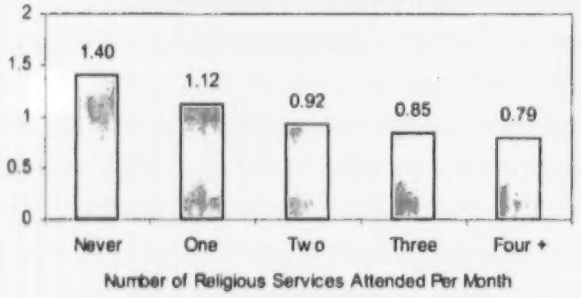
Detentions

Teens with just six or more detentions in the last year are at two and a half times the risk of teens with no detentions (55 percent reported no detentions last school year).

Religious Involvement

As in CASA's previous surveys, religious involvement--measured by the number of times in a typical month the teen attends religious services--reduces substance-abuse risk. Teens who attend religious services four or more times per month are at nearly half the risk of teens who do not attend religious services. (Figure 7.2)

Figure 7.2
Religious Service Attendance and Teen Substance-Abuse Risk



Appendix A
Sample Performance

A good way to assess the quality of the achieved survey sample is to compare the results obtained in the survey with known characteristics of the target population, in this case the national population of teenagers between 12- and 17-years of age. Five demographic characteristics are of particular interest to us: age, sex, race, ethnicity and family structure. Our benchmark is the January 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS) conducted by the U.S. Census Bureau, which is itself a survey--not a census--but for our purposes is considered definitive. Table A.1 compares the achieved results of our survey with the results of the CPS. The reported survey results throughout this report are weighted, meaning mathematically adjusted to correct for an over-representation of 15- and 16-year olds. Since Table A.1 reports both our initial unweighted and final weighted results, a reader can assess the impact of this corrective.

Finally, respondents were asked at the conclusion of the interview if their answers could be overheard by someone at their home. Twenty-seven percent said they could be overheard. Teens who believed that someone could overhear the interview had only a slightly lower risk score (0.99 vs. 1.01) suggesting little impact in terms of respondents being cautious about giving responses that indicate substance-abuse risk.

Table A.1

CHARACTERISTIC	UNWEIGHTED SURVEY	WEIGHTED SURVEY	CPS ESTIMATES
Sex + Age			
Male, 12-years old	5.6	8.6	9.0
Male, 13-years old	7.5	8.4	8.4
Male, 14-years old	7.7	8.6	8.4
Male, 15-years old	8.7	8.5	8.4
Male, 16-years old	8.5	8.5	8.6
Male, 17-years old	8.9	8.6	8.6
Female, 12-years old	5.5	8.2	8.0
Female, 13-years old	10.2	8.1	8.5
Female, 14-years old	9.2	8.2	8.0
Female, 15-years old	11.2	8.1	7.9
Female, 16-years old	8.8	8.0	8.2
Female, 17-years old	8.1	8.1	8.1
Race + Ethnicity			
White, not Hispanic	61.4	61.0	63.0
Hispanic, any race	14.8	15.1	14.6
Black, not Hispanic	13.9	13.5	15.6
Asian-American	2.1	2.1	4.2
Native-American	3.1	3.2	0.9
Other/Mixed/No Response	4.7	5.1	1.4
Family Structure			
Two Biological Parents	53.4	53.2	NA*
Biological Mother, Stepfather	15.3	15.2	NA
Biological Father, Stepmother	2.2	2.2	NA
Two Step Parents	0.3	0.3	NA
Subtotal, Two Parents	71.2	70.9	69.5
Biological Mother, No Father	19.0	19.0	NA
Stepmother, No Father	0.3	0.5	NA
Subtotal, Mother Only	19.3	19.5	22.6
Biological Father, No Mother	4.5	4.7	NA
Stepfather, No Mother	0.3	0.2	NA
Subtotal Father Only	4.8	4.9	4.3
Neither Parent	4.3	4.7	3.6

*Estimates not included in the January 2002 Current Population Survey (CPS).

Appendix B
Survey Methodology

The questionnaire for this survey was designed by the staffs of QEV Analytics and CASA. Questions and themes were pre-tested by conducting focus groups in Paterson, New Jersey, with teens and parents of teenagers. This year's focus groups were conducted among a predominately Hispanic community; qualitative research in previous years has focused on other ethnic and racial communities.

This survey was conducted by telephone, utilizing a random-digit-dial technique (RDD), in which a pool of telephone numbers was created representing all 48 continental states in proportion to their population, using extensive information concerning telephone number assignments across the country. The random generation of telephone numbers has the advantage of capturing unlisted numbers. This pool of randomly generated telephone numbers was prepared by Survey Sampling, Inc. of Connecticut.

The random-digit telephone numbers were called, and the household was qualified for participation in the survey by determining that a teen 12- to 17-years old lived in the household (see Appendix C for screening questions). At least four call back attempts were made to each telephone number before the telephone number was rejected.

Once a household was qualified as the residence of an eligible teenager, 12 to 17, permission for survey participation was sought from the teen's parent or guardian. If the potential teen participant was available at the time of the initial contact with the parent or the guardian, the teen interview was attempted and the interview with the parent or the guardian was sought in a subsequent call. If the potential teen participant was not available at the time of the initial contact with the parent or guardian, then the parent/guardian interview was attempted, and a call back scheduled for the teen interview.

In total, 1,000 teenagers and 541 parents of teenagers were interviewed between December 27, 2001 and February 6, 2002. The margin of sampling error for the teen survey is ±3.1 percent at a 95 percent confidence level (meaning, were it possible to interview all teenagers in the country between the ages of 12 and 17, the results would vary by no more than ±3.1 percent, 19 times out of 20, from what was found in this survey).

Of the 541 parent/guardian interviews, 317 were conducted with households in which a teen was also interviewed (two-interview households), and the responses of the parent and teen were linked so as to allow direct comparison of parent and teen responses from the same household. The margin of sampling error for the parent/guardian sample of 541 is ±4.2 percent (at the 95 percent confidence level). While we consider the random selection of households with teenagers in residence to yield a representative sample of parents of teenagers as well, it should be noted that parents were interviewed only after consenting to the participation of their teenager in the survey; this protocol could potentially influence the representativeness of the parents' sample.

The data collection process was supervised by QEV Analytics of Washington, D.C. After comparing the results of the survey with known national population characteristics, weighting was applied to bring the achieved age and gender distribution into line with the January 2002 Current Population Survey of the U.S. Census Bureau. The survey analysis was done by Steven Wagner and Elehie Skoczylas; the writing of the report was done by Wagner and Skoczylas and CASA staff.

Table B.1 summarizes the number of calls necessary to achieve the completed sample of 1,000 interviews and presents the results of all calls to the RDD sample generated by Survey Sampling, Inc.

Table B.1

Results of Telephone Calls	Numbers	Percent
Initial Pool of Randomly Generated Telephone Numbers	70,000	
Business Number	5,634	
Fax Number	3,941	
Not In Service	19,879	
Subtotal, Operational Residential Telephones	40,546	
No answer	5,775	
Busy	888	
Answering Machine	2,622	
Arranged for Call Back, Unfulfilled	336	
Language Barrier	629	
Subtotal, Potential Respondents	30,296	
Ineligible (no teen 12-17 in Household)	21,630	71.4%
Refused to Provide Qualifying Information*	7,421	24.4%
Mid-interview Termination	189	0.6%
Post Screen Age (Q3) Termination	56	0.2%
Completed Interviews	1,000	3.3%

* In this survey, we are seeking respondents representing a small subpopulation of all residents of the United States (roughly 10 percent). We are not able to distinguish here between refusals to participate by a telephone gatekeeper (typically a parent) and the eligible teen himself or herself. But we would expect that 27,266 of 30,296 households dialed at random would not have a resident teenager 12- to 17-years of age. Therefore, we expect that perhaps 5,636 or so of the refusals were in fact ineligible households not willing to respond to the screening questions.

Appendix C
Screening Questions

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE:
PARENTAL CONSENT

Introduction: "Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling from QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are conducting a very important nationwide survey on the risks facing teens for a research center at a major university. We are looking for teenagers between 12- and 17-years old to participate in this survey. Is there someone between 12 and 17 living at your home?"

[IF YES]

Is the ADULT parent or guardian of this teen available?

[IF YES]

May I speak with him/her please?

[IF NOT HOME OR AVAILABLE, ASK FOR TIME FOR CALL BACK]

[IF NO] Thank and terminate.

[IF THE PERSON ON THE PHONE WAS NOT THE ADULT, AND THE ADULT THEN COMES TO THE PHONE, REPEAT INTRODUCTION DISPLAYED IN PARENTHESES, ELSE CONTINUE AT THE "•"]

(*Introduction*: "Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling from QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are conducting a very important nationwide survey on the risks facing teens for a research center at a major university). •This is not a sales call; I am not going to ask the teen to buy or do anything. No monetary or other incentive will be offered to your teen. All responses are completely anonymous and strictly confidential. No one will ever be able to link the responses given on the phone survey back to you or your teen. You or the teen may stop the interview at any time for any reason. The phone interview should take no longer than 30 minutes.

We will ask questions about the teen's living situation, their relationship with a grandparent, their activities at school, their attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use and other drug use, and their experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

Will you give us permission to talk over the phone with the teen in your house about these issues?"

[IF YES]

"Would YOU also be willing to speak to us about these and other issues? Could I have the first initial of your first name please?"

[NOTE ANSWER FOR CALL BACK TIME OR NO CALL BACK]

If at any time you have a question about or problem with this survey, you can call this number: 1-877-XXX-XXXX. Please refer to Protocol #130, and ask for Dr. Foster. *[This message is repeated whenever a question is raised during the survey]*
Thank you for your help. May I speak with the teen please?

[IF NO TO PERMISSION] Thank and terminate.

* * *

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE TEEN QUESTIONNAIRE:
TEEN ASSENT

Introduction: "Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling from QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are conducting a very important nationwide survey on the risks facing teens for a research center at a major university. We are looking for teenagers between 12- and 17-years old to participate in this survey. Is there someone between 12 and 17 living at your home?"

[IF YES]

Is the ADULT parent or guardian of this teen available?

[IF YES]

May I speak with him/her please?

[IF NOT HOME OR AVAILABLE, ASK FOR TIME FOR CALL BACK]

[IF NO] Thank and terminate.

[ONCE ADULT CONSENT IS OBTAINED]

Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm interviewing teenagers across the country about what it's like to be a teenager in America today. This is not a sales call; I am not going to ask you to buy or do anything. No monetary or other incentive will be offered to you. I just want to learn about some of your experiences and opinions on issues of importance to teenagers. Your answers are completely confidential. I don't have your name, and no one will ever know how you responded. This interview will take about 30 minutes, and there are no right or wrong answers to these questions. You may stop the interview at any time for any reason.

We will ask questions about your living situation, your relationship with a grandparent, your activities at school, your attitudes about tobacco use, alcohol use and other drug use, and your experiences with tobacco, alcohol and marijuana.

[IF THIS TEEN'S PARENT IS TO BE CALLED BACK]

We have also asked to speak with your parent/guardian, and will ask him/her about similar issues. A different interviewer will call back to speak with him/her. I will not speak with him/her, and he/she will never know how you answered these questions.

Are you willing to complete the survey?

[IF NO] Thank and terminate.

[IF YES]

If at any time you have a question about or problem with this survey, you can call this number: 1-877-XXX-XXXX. Please refer to Protocol #130, and ask for Dr. Foster. *[This message is repeated whenever a question is raised during the survey]*

* * *

VERBAL PROTOCOL FOR THE PARENT QUESTIONNAIRE:
PARENTAL CONSENT

Introduction: "Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling from QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are conducting a very important nationwide survey on the risks facing teens for a research center at a major university. We are looking for parents of teenagers between 12- and 17-years old to participate in this survey. Is the parent with first initial "__ " of the teenager available to speak with me?"

[IF YES, CONTINUE WITH SURVEY]

[IF NOT AVAILABLE]

When would be a good time to call back? *[RECORD CALL BACK TIME]*

[IF NO] Thank and terminate.

[PARENTS' INTRODUCTION]

[REPEAT AS NECESSARY] Hello, my name is (_____) and I'm calling from QEV Analytics, a public opinion research firm. We are talking today with parents of teenagers about the risks facing teens for a research center at a major university.

In an earlier call you had indicated that you would be willing to answer some questions in a phone interview. Recall that this is not a sales call; I won't ask you to buy or do anything. This interview will take about 30 minutes, and your answers are completely confidential. There are no right or wrong answers to these questions, we really just want to learn about your opinions and experiences. You may stop the interview at any time for any reason. Do I have your permission to begin?"

[IF YES, BEGIN]

I want to remind you that at any time you have a question about or problem with this survey, you may call 1-877-XXX-XXXX. Please refer to Protocol #130, and ask for Dr. Foster.

[IF NO, ASK FOR CALL BACK TIME]

[*If asked, we will tell parents that the responses of both the teen and the parent are completely confidential and neither party shall have access to the other's answers. In addition, the person doing the questioning will not be the same for parent and teen and therefore will not have knowledge of or access to any of the other party's responses]*

Appendix D
2002 CASA Survey of Teenagers, 12 to 17
Weighted Frequencies

1. First, what is your age, please?

17%	12
17%	13
17%	14
17%	15
17%	16
17%	17
0%	OTHER (THANK & TERMINATE)

2. Do you currently attend school? [IF YES] What grade are you in?

3%	DO NOT ATTEND SCHOOL
7%	6
17%	7
18%	8
16%	9
16%	10
13%	11
9%	12
1%	OTHER
0%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

3. [IF GRADE 9] Is your school a Middle, Intermediate or Junior High School, or is it a High or Senior High School?

3%	MIDDLE/JUNIOR HIGH SCHOOL
13%	HIGH/SENIOR HIGH SCHOOL
*	OTHER/NEITHER
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
84%	NOT ASKED

**asterisk indicates a response of less than 0.5% but greater than 0.*

4. What kind of school do you attend: public, private but not religious, Catholic, or other religiously affiliated?

86%	PUBLIC
6%	PRIVATE, NOT RELIGIOUSLY AFFILIATED
4%	CATHOLIC
2%	OTHER RELIGIOUSLY AFFIL IATED
3%	DON'T ATTEND SCHOOL
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

5. Gender [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

51% MALE
49% FEMALE

Please tell me whether you live with the following adults:

6. Do you live with your biological mother? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepmother?

88% BIOLOGICAL MOTHER
3% STEPMOTHER
9% NEITHER
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

7. Do you live with your biological father? [IF NO] Do you live with a stepfather?

60% BIOLOGICAL FATHER
16% STEPFATHER
24% NEITHER
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

8. [IF NOT LIVE WITH BIOLOGICAL FATHER] How often do you spend time with your biological father--everyday, at least once a week, at least once every two weeks, at least once a month, several times a year, once a year, never?

2% EVERYDAY
5% AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK
5% AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS
3% AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH
4% SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR
2% ONCE A YEAR
18% NEVER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
60% NOT ASKED

9. Is there a grandparent living in your home?

12% YES
88% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

10. Has one or more of your grandparents played a major role in helping to raise you, basically acting like another parent, or not?

42% YES
57% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

11. Is there another adult living in your home who is not related to you?

10% YES

90% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

12. Is there something you do, an activity or a hobby or a sport, that you are really into? What is that? [OPEN-ENDED PRECODED]

11% NONE
1% MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION (BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, ETC.)
* RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
17% HOBBY
8% MUSICAL INSTRUMENT/BAND
54% SPORTS TEAM
2% ACADEMIC INTEREST/CLUB
2% CAREER OR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED ACTIVITY (4H, OTHER)
3% INTERNET, COMPUTERS, COMPUTER GAMING
0% OTHER RESPONSES
2% DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED

13. And is there something else--another activity or hobby or sport--that you are really into?

33% NONE
1% MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION (BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, ETC.)
* RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
16% HOBBY
5% MUSICAL INSTRUMENT/BAND
15% SPORTS TEAM
2% ACADEMIC INTEREST/CLUB
2% CAREER OR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED ACTIVITY (4H, OTHER)
5% INTERNET, COMPUTERS, COMPUTER GAMING
* OTHER RESPONSES
8% DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED
13% NOT ASKED

14. [PRECODE OPEN END] What is the most important problem facing people your age--that is, the thing which concerns you the most?

(education)
16% DOING WELL IN SCHOOL
4% GETTING INTO COLLEGE
1% THE GENERAL LACK OF QUALITY EDUCATION

(drugs)
24% DRUGS
2% ALCOHOL
3% TOBACCO

(moral values)
2% DECLINING MORAL STANDARDS/IMMORALITY
1% LACK OF RELIGION/SPIRITUALITY
1% TELEVISION/MOVIES/POP CULTURE

(social issues/relations)

18% SOCIAL PRESSURES (POPULARITY, FITTING IN)
4% SEXUAL ISSUES
3% GETTING ALONG WITH PARENTS [OR PARENT OR GUARDIAN]/OTHER PROBLEMS AT HOME
1% HAVING A SAY/COMMUNICATIONS

(violence)

2% CRIME AND VIOLENCE IN SCHOOL
2% OTHER CRIME AND VIOLENCE

(economics)

1% JOBS/ECONOMIC OPPORTUNITY
1% LACK OF MONEY

2% OTHER RESPONSES
16% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

15. Let's talk about your grandparents for a moment. How many of your grandparents are still alive?

6% 0
12% 1
24% 2
26% 3
23% 4
5% 5+
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

16. [IF FEWER THAN 4 STILL ALIVE] Of the grandparents who are no longer living, how many did you get to know at least fairly well? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

21% 0
24% 1
14% 2
4% 3
2% 4
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
32% NOT ASKED

17. [IF AT LEAST ONE GRANDPARENT ALIVE] How many of your grandparents are still in fairly good health, meaning they are able to go out of their house by themselves? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

3% 0
18% 1
28% 2
21% 3
17% 4
3% 5+
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11% NOT ASKED

18. [IF AT LEAST ONE GRANDPARENT ALIVE] How often do you see one of your grandparents--everyday, at least once a week, at least once every two weeks, at least once a month, several times a year, once a year, never?

18%	EVERYDAY
24%	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK
11%	AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS
12%	AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH
12%	SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR
9%	ONCE A YEAR
3%	NEVER
0%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11%	NOT ASKED

19. [IF AT LEAST ONE GRANDPARENT ALIVE] How often do you talk on the phone with one of your grandparents--everyday, at least once a week, at least once every two weeks, at least once a month, several times a year, once a year, never?

13%	EVERYDAY
27%	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK
12%	AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS
18%	AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH
9%	SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR
4%	ONCE A YEAR
7%	NEVER
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11%	NOT ASKED

20. [IF AT LEAST ONE GRANDPARENT ALIVE] How often do you spend time with one or more of your grandparents without your parents being around? Does this happen ...

9%	EVERYDAY
18%	AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK
10%	AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS
15%	AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH
15%	SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR
10%	ONCE A YEAR
13%	NEVER
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11%	NOT ASKED

21. [IF AT LEAST ONE GRANDPARENT ALIVE] Thinking of the grandparents you see most often, how much do you really like being with them? Do you like being with them a whole lot, pretty much, not too much, or not at all?

49%	A WHOLE LOT
34%	PRETTY MUCH
4%	NOT TOO MUCH
2%	NOT AT ALL
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

11% NOT ASKED

22. [IF AT LEAST ONE GRANDPARENT ALIVE] When your family celebrates a birthday, or Thanksgiving, or a holiday like Christmas, how often is one of your grandparents there with you: always, usually, sometimes, rarely, or never?

55% ALWAYS
16% USUALLY
8% SOMETIMES
5% RARELY
4% NEVER
* WE DON'T HAVE SUCH CELEBRATIONS
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11% NOT ASKED

23. [IF AT LEAST ONE GRANDPARENT ALIVE] When it's your birthday, or Christmas, or another holiday when you get presents, do you usually receive a present from your grandparents, or not?

84% YES
5% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11% NOT ASKED

24. [IF AT LEAST ONE GRANDPARENT ALIVE] Thinking of the grandparents you have the most contact with, how far from you do they live? Are they ...

44% IN THE SAME AREA WHERE YOU LIVE
22% LESS THAN TWO HOURS AWAY BY CAR
23% MORE THAN TWO HOURS AWAY BY CAR
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
11% NOT ASKED

25. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

23% 0
11% 1
11% 2
6% 3
31% 4
13% 5+
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

26. In a typical week, how often do you and your parents [or parent or guardian] eat dinner together? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

6% 0
7% 1
9% 2
9% 3
8% 4

9% 5
6% 6
46% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

27. Did your family go away together on a vacation during the past year?

72% YES
28% NO
• DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

28. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of your friends smoke at least one cigarette a day--none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

56% NONE
20% LESS THAN HALF
11% HALF
7% MORE THAN HALF
6% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

29. Do either of your parents currently smoke at least one cigarette a day? [IF YES] Which of your parents smokes? [DO NOT ALTER THIS QUESTION BY WHICH PARENTS RESPONDENT LIVES WITH]

16% YES, MOTHER
13% YES, FATHER
13% YES, BOTH
58% NO, NEITHER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

30. [IF NEITHER] Did either of your parents ever smoke cigarettes?

22% YES, USED TO SMOKE
34% NO, NEVER SMOKED
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
42% NOT ASKED

31. How old were you when you smoked your first cigarette? [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

69% NEVER
5% 10 OR LESS
3% 11
6% 12
6% 13
4% 14
3% 15
1% 16
• 17

1% DON'T' KNOW/NO RESPONSE

32. [IF YES] How often have you smoked cigarettes during the past 30 days ... [READ OPTIONS]

18% NOT AT ALL
3% LESS THAN ONE CIGARETTE PER DAY
3% ONE TO FIVE CIGARETTES PER DAY
4% ABOUT HALF PACK PER DAY
2% ONE PACK OR MORE PER DAY
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
69% NOT ASKED (NEVER SMOKED)

33. Thinking now about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently drink beer or other alcoholic drinks pretty regularly, like most weekends--none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

52% NONE
25% LESS THAN HALF
9% HALF
8% MORE THAN HALF
4% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. In a typical week, will your mother drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, she will have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks? [IF NO] Does she ever drink?

41% NEVER DRINKS
31% OCCASIONAL DRINKER
12% WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
10% 1 PER DAY
2% 2 PER DAY
2% 3+ PER DAY
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

35. In a typical week, will your father drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, he will have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks? [IF NO] Does he ever drink?

35% NEVER DRINKS
23% OCCASIONAL DRINKER
14% WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
11% 1 PER DAY
7% 2 PER DAY
5% 3+ PER DAY
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

36. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] How old were y ou when you had your first drink of beer, wine or other alcoholic beverage? By drink I mean a whole glass or can, not just a sip or two. [IF RESPONDENT EXPRESSES UNCERTAINTY] If you don't remember exactly, tell me roughly how old you were. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

57%	NEVER
6%	10 OR LESS
4%	11
7%	12
8%	13
7%	14
6%	15
3%	16
*	17
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] In a typical week, will you drink wine, beer, or another alcoholic beverage? [IF YES] Would you say in a typical day, you will you have no drinks, one drink, two drinks, or more than two drinks?

57%	NEVER DRINKS
35%	OCCASIONAL DRINKER
5%	WEEKLY DRINKER, NONE IN TYPICAL DAY
1%	1 PER DAY
1%	2 PER DAY
1%	3+ PER DAY
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

38. [IF EVER HAD A DRINK] In a typical month, how many times will you get drunk, if at all? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

57%	NEVER DRINKS (NOT ASKED)
26%	0
8%	1
4%	2
1%	3
2%	4+
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

Let's talk about your school for a moment ...

39. Do students smoke on school grounds? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

63%	NO SMOKING ON SCHOOL GROUNDS
3%	SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
4%	SMOKING IS TOLERATED
27%	SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
2%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

40. Is your school a drug-free school or is it not drug free, meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs or sell drugs on school grounds?

63% DRUG FREE
33% NOT DRUG FREE
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. Have you personally ever seen illegal drugs being sold in your school or on school grounds?

25% YES
75% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

42. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] If you personally saw a student **USING** illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

55% WOULD
41% WOULD NOT
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION B] If you personally saw a student **SELLING** illegal drugs at school, would you report the student to school officials, or not?

56% WOULD
41% WOULD NOT
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

43. So far as you know, is there a teacher at your school who uses illegal drugs, like marijuana or cocaine?

8% YES
88% NO
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

44. Which is easiest for someone your age to buy: cigarettes, beer or marijuana?

31% CIGARETTES
14% BEER
34% MARIJUANA
5% THE SAME
15% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

How harmful to the health of someone your age is the regular use of each of the following:

45. Tobacco ... is it [READ OPTIONS]

65% VERY HARMFUL
23% FAIRLY HARMFUL
6% NOT TOO HARMFUL
3% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

46. Marijuana

66% VERY HARMFUL
18% FAIRLY HARMFUL
9% NOT TOO HARMFUL
4% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

47. Cocaine

88% VERY HARMFUL
4% FAIRLY HARMFUL
1% NOT TOO HARMFUL
2% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

48. Alcohol

48% VERY HARMFUL
32% FAIRLY HARMFUL
14% NOT TOO HARMFUL
3% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

49. Ecstasy

78% VERY HARMFUL
6% FAIRLY HARMFUL
2% NOT TOO HARMFUL
3% NOT HARMFUL AT ALL
12% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

50. Let me read that list of substances to you again. Please put them in order from most harmful to least harmful. Here's the list: tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, Ecstasy. Which is the most harmful ... and the next most harmful ...
(For responses, see table)

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH
TOBACCO	7%	8%	19%	36%	25%
MARIJUANA	10%	17%	38%	16%	15%
COCAINE	37%	35%	13%	6%	3%
ALCOHOL	4%	6%	14%	29%	42%
ECSTASY	39%	29%	11%	7%	8%
DK/NR	4%	5%	6%	6%	6%

51. Do you know a friend or classmate who has used illegal drugs like acid, cocaine or heroin? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used drugs like acid, cocaine or heroin?

15% YES, KNOW ONE

27% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
57% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED THESE DRUGS
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

52. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A] Do you know a friend or classmate who has used ECSTASY OR "E"? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used ECSTASY?

14% YES, KNOW ONE
19% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
64% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED ECSTASY
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION B] Do you know a friend or classmate who has used METHAMPHETAMINES OR "METH"? [IF YES] Do you know more than one person who has used METHAMPHETAMINES?

9% YES, KNOW ONE
6% YES, KNOW MORE THAN ONE
81% DO NOT KNOW ANYONE WHO HAS USED METHAMPHETAMINES
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

53. Thinking again about your own close circle of friends, how many of them currently use marijuana--none of them, less than half, about half, more than half, or all of them?

62% NONE
19% LESS THAN HALF
8% HALF
7% MORE THAN HALF
4% ALL OF THEM
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. If you wanted to buy marijuana right now, how long would it take you to get it: an hour or less, a few hours, within a day, within a week, longer than a week, or would you be unable to buy it?

27% AN HOUR OR LESS
8% A FEW HOURS
12% WITHIN A DAY
9% WITHIN A WEEK
4% LONGER THAN A WEEK
30% WOULD BE UNABLE TO BUY
11% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. How many older brothers and sisters do you have? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

42% NONE
28% 1
12% 2
7% 3
4% 4
5% 5+
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

56. [VERSION A: IF ONE OLDER SIBLING] Do you feel you are *very* close to your older brother or sister, or not?

20% YES
7% NO
*% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
72% NOT ASKED

[VERSION B: IF MORE THAN ONE O LDER SIBLING] Do you feel you are *very* close to one or more of your older brothers or sisters, or not?

25% YES
3% NO
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
72% NOT ASKED

57. [VERSION A: IF ONE OLDER SIBLING] Has your older brother or sister ever encouraged you to use--or offered you--alcohol, cigarettes or an illegal drug?

3% YES
25% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
72% NOT ASKED

[VERSION B: IF MORE THAN ONE OLDER SIBLING] Have any of your older brothers or sisters ever encouraged you to use--or offered you--alcohol, cigarettes or an illegal drug?

4% YES
24% NO
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
72% NOT ASKED

58. [IF YES] Was this person who encouraged you to use alcohol, cigarettes, or an illegal drug your older brother or older sister?

3% BROTHER
3% SISTER
1% BOTH
0% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
93% NOT ASKED

59. [VERSION A: IF ONE OLDER SIBLING] If you had to guess, do you think your older brother or sister has ever tried an illegal drug?

12% YES
15% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
72% NOT ASKED

[VERSION B: IF MORE THAN ONE OLDER SIBLING] If you had to guess, do you think any of your older brothers or sisters have ever tried an illegal drug?

15% YES
12% NO
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
72% NOT ASKED

60. [VERSION A: IF ONE OLDER SIBLING] If your older brother or sister found out you were using marijuana, how do you think he or she would react: do you think your brother or sister ...

18% WOULD BE VERY ANGRY WITH YOU
4% WOULD BE FAIRLY ANGRY WITH YOU
5% WOULDN'T CARE
* WOULD BE GLAD YOU DID
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
72% NOT ASKED

[VERSION B: IF MORE THAN ONE OLDER SIBLING] If your older brothers or sisters found out you were using marijuana, how do you think they would react: do you think they ...

20% WOULD BE VERY ANGRY WITH YOU
4% WOULD BE FAIRLY ANGRY WITH YOU
3% WOULDN'T CARE
* WOULD BE GLAD YOU DID
* DEPENDS ON WHICH BROTHER OR SISTER [VOLUNTEERED]
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
72% NOT ASKED

61. How many younger brothers and sisters do you have? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

40% NONE
29% 1
16% 2
7% 3
2% 4
2% 5+
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

62. [SPLIT SAMPLE, IF ONE YOUNGER SIBLING] How important do you feel it is for you as an older brother/sister to set an example for your younger brothers or sisters by NOT SMOKING **CIGARETTES**: is it ...

12% VERY IMPORTANT
1% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
1% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
* NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
86% NOT ASKED

[SPLIT SAMPLE, IF MORE THAN ONE YOUNGER SIBLING] How important do you feel it is for you as an older brother/sister to set an example for your younger brothers or sisters by NOT SMOKING **CIGARETTES**: is it ...

12% VERY IMPORTANT
1% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
* NOT TOO IMPORTANT
* NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
86% NOT ASKED

[SPLIT SAMPLE, IF ONE YOUNGER SIBLING] How important do you feel it is for you as an older brother/sister to set an example for your younger brothers or sisters by NOT USING ILLEGAL DRUGS LIKE **MARIJUANA**: is it ...

14% VERY IMPORTANT
1% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
1% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
* NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
85% NOT ASKED

[SPLIT SAMPLE, IF MORE THAN ONE YOUNGER SIBLING] How important do you feel it is for you as an older brother/sister to set an example for your younger brothers or sisters by NOT USING ILLEGAL DRUGS LIKE **MARIJUANA**: is it ...

12% VERY IMPORTANT
1% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
0% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
0% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
87% NOT ASKED

63. During the last school year, how many days did you skip school without a valid excuse? If you don't know exactly, just give me your best guess. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

64% NONE
10% 1
6% 2
3% 3
2% 4
3% 5
1% 6
7% 7+
5% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

64. During the last school year, on how many days were you sent to detention or to a school administrator because of a disciplinary problem? If you don't know exactly, just give me your best guess. [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

55%	NONE
13%	1
9%	2
4%	3
3%	4
3%	5
1%	6
1%	7
*	8
1%	9
8%	10+
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

65. What is your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American (whether black or white), white but not Hispanic, African-American or black but not Hispanic, Asian-American, or Native American?

15%	HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
61%	WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
14%	AFRICAN-AMERICAN OR BLACK BUT NOT HISPANIC
2%	ASIAN-AMERICAN
3%	NATIVE-AMERICAN
2%	OTHER/MIXED
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

66. What kind of grades do you get in school? Just stop me when I read the right category...

3%	MOSTLY D's AND F's
7%	MOSTLY C's AND D's
4%	MOSTLY C's
24%	MOSTLY B's AND C's
10%	MOSTLY B's
38%	MOSTLY A's AND B's
14%	MOSTLY A's
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

67. Do you have a mobile or cellular phone?

30%	YES
70%	NO
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

68. In your home, is there a photo album with pictures of you as a kid?

95%	YES
4%	NO
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

69. Have you ever smoked or tried marijuana?

25%	YES
74%	NEVER TRIED IT
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

70. [IF TRIED MARIJUANA] How old were you when you first tried marijuana? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

75%	NEVER TRIED MARIJUANA
3%	11 OR LESS
3%	12
4%	13
6%	14
5%	15
3%	16
*%	17
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

71. How likely is it that you will try drugs in the future?

6%	VERY LIKELY
10%	SOMEWHAT LIKELY
31%	NOT VERY LIKELY
52%	NEVER HAPPEN
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

72. One final question: as you were speaking with me, was there someone there with you who could overhear your answers, or not?

27%	COULD OVERHEAR
72%	COULD NOT OVERHEAR
1%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

That's the last of my questions. Thank you very much for your answers and for your time. Good-bye.

Appendix E
2002 CASA Survey of Parents of Teenagers
Weighted Frequencies

1. How many children 12 to 17 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

54%	1
35%	2
10%	3
2%	4
0	[THANK AND TERMINATE]

2. Gender of Respondent [BY OBSERVATION, ASK IF NECESSARY]

34%	MALE
66%	FEMALE

3. What do you feel is the most important problem you face today as the parent of a teenager--that is, the thing which concerns you the most? [OPEN END]

26%	DRUGS/ALCOHOL
8%	SAFETY
7%	VIOLENCE/CRIME
17%	EDUCATION/DROPPING OUT OF SCHOOL
11%	PEER PRESSURE
9%	COMMUNICATION/PARENTS
3%	TEEN PREGNANCY/SEXUALITY
5%	MORALS/FAMILY VALUES
5%	MEDIA INFLUENCE/ENVIRONMENT
6%	OTHER
4%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

4. And from the point of view of teenagers like your own, what do you think is the most important problem someone their age faces? [OPEN END]

8%	FITTING IN/SOCIAL ACTIVITIES
48%	PEER PRESSURE
3%	ACCEPTANCE OF SELF
11%	DRUGS
7%	EDUCATION/FUTURE
3%	SEXUAL ISSUES
2%	GANGS/VIOLENCE
12%	OTHER
5%	DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

5. How many children older than 17 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

56%	0
26%	1

11%	2
3%	3
2%	4
2%	5
1%	6
*	7

6. How many children younger than 12 do you have? [RECORD RESPONSE]

59%	0
26%	1
9%	2
5%	3
1%	4
*	5

[IF MORE THAN ONE TEEN, STATE] For the purposes of these next few questions, please have in mind your teenager who is closest to [AGE VARIABLE DERIVED FROM TEEN SAMPLE] years old.

7. Does your teen currently attend school? [IF YES] What grade is he or she in?

2%	DOES NOT ATTEND SCHOOL
6%	6
17%	7
16%	8
19%	9
18%	10
15%	11
8%	12
*	OTHER
*	NO RESPONSE

8. Is there something your teen does--an activity or a hobby or a sport--that he or she is really enthusiastic about? What is that? [OPEN-ENDED PRECODED]

7%	NOTHING
2%	MEMBERSHIP ORGANIZATION (BOY SCOUTS, GIRL SCOUTS, ETC.)
1%	RELIGIOUS ACTIVITIES
11%	HOBBY
13%	MUSICAL INSTRUMENT/BAND
52%	SPORTS TEAM
5%	ACADEMIC INTEREST/CLUB
2%	CAREER OR PROFESSIONAL ORIENTED ACTIVITY (4H, OTHER)
5%	INTERNET, COMPUTERS, COMPUTER GAMING
2%	DON'T KNOW/ REFUSED

9. How satisfied are you with the quality of education your teen is receiving at his/her school? Are you ...

51%	VERY SATISFIED

37% SOMEWHAT SATISFIED
8% SOMEWHAT DISSATISFIED
3% VERY DISSATISFIED
* DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

10. How safe do you feel your teen's school is? Is it ...

46% VERY SAFE
48% FAIRLY SAFE
3% FAIRLY UNSAFE
2% VERY UNSAFE
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

11. Have you ever seen students smoking cigarettes on the grounds of your teen's school? [IF YES] Is smoking explicitly allowed, or is it tolerated, or does it happen despite the best efforts of the school administrators?

80% SMOKING DOES NOT OCCUR
1% SMOKING IS EXPLICITLY ALLOWED
3% SMOKING IS TOLERATED
14% SMOKING OCCURS DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

12. Roughly how many students are there at your teen's school, including all grades? [RECORD RESPONSE]

16% 300 OR LESS
14% 320-500
25% 525-1000
18% 1,100-2,000
9% 2,050 OR MORE
19% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

13. To the best of your knowledge, is your teen's school a "drug-free" school, or is it not "drug free," meaning some students keep drugs, use drugs, or sell drugs on school grounds? [PUSH TO AVOID DON'T KNOW RESPONSE: "Well, what is your guess?"]

51% SCHOOL IS DRUG FREE
43% SCHOOL IS NOT DRUG FREE
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

14. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] Is your teen's school not drug free because illegal drugs are tolerated by school administrators, or is your teen's school not drug free despite the best efforts of school administrators?

1% ILLEGAL DRUGS TOLERATED
38% DRUGS OCCUR DESPITE BEST EFFORTS OF ADMINISTRATORS
2% ADMINISTRATORS CAN'T DO ANYTHING [VOLUNTEERED]
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
57% NOT ASKED

15. [VERSION A: IF NOT DRUG FREE] If you could, would you send your teen to a different school which was drug free?

20%	YES
20%	NO
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
57%	NOT ASKED

[VERSION B: IF DRUG FREE] Suppose you learned that your teen's school was not drug free. If you could, would you send your teen to a different school which was drug free?

31%	YES
16%	NO
4%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
49%	NOT ASKED

16. [SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION A: IF NOT DRUG FREE AND NO TO NEW SCHOOL] Please tell me a little bit about that ... why would you not send your teen to a drug-free school if you could? [OPEN END]

51%	NO SCHOOLS ARE DRUG FREE
12%	DRUGS ARE NOT A PROBLEM
12%	WANT KIDS TO MAKE THEIR OWN CHOICES
13%	CHILD LIKES CURRENT SCHOOL
20%	OTHER
3%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
--	NOT ASKED

[SPLIT SAMPLE, VERSION B: IF NOT DRUG FREE AND YES TO NEW SCHOOL] What prevents you from sending your teen to a drug-free school? [OPEN END]

26%	NO DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS IN AREA
28%	DON'T BELIEVE THERE ARE DRUG-FREE SCHOOLS
20%	CAN'T AFFORD A PRIVATE SCHOOL
2%	DRUGS AREN'T A BIG PROBLEM
3%	WANT CHILD TO MAKE OWN DECISIONS
15%	IT WOULD DEPEND ON LOCATION
13%	OTHER
5%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
--	NOT ASKED

17. [IF NOT DRUG FREE] Have you ever had the opportunity of expressing your opinion about drugs in your teen's school--whether to school administrators or teachers or a parents' organization?

18%	YES
24%	NO
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
57%	NOT ASKED

18. Would you describe your relationship with your teen as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

47%	EXCELLENT
37%	VERY GOOD
12%	GOOD
3%	FAIR
1%	POOR
0%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[FOR PURPOSES OF THE NEXT QUESTION, IF RESPONDENT FEMALE, VARIABLE = 'mother'; IF RESPONDENT MALE, VARIABLE = 'father']

19. Are you your teen's biological [mother/father]?

86%	YES
14%	NO
0%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

[FOR PURPOSES OF THE NEXT QUESTION, IF RESPONDENT FEMALE, VARIABLE = 'father'; IF RESPONDENT MALE, VARIABLE = 'mother']

20. Does your teen live with his or her biological [mother/father]?

65%	YES
35%	NO
0%	NO RESPONSE

[FOR PURPOSES OF NEXT QUESTION, IF RESPONDENT FEMALE, VARIABLE = 'father'; IF RESPONDENT MALE, VARIABLE = 'mother']

21. Would you describe your teen's relationship with his/her biological [mother/father] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

32%	EXCELLENT
26%	VERY GOOD
18%	GOOD
8%	FAIR
13%	POOR
5%	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

22. Are your parents still alive? [IF ONE IS, RECORD WHICH] Which of your parents is still alive?

50%	BOTH ALIVE
29%	MOTHER ALIVE
7%	FATHER ALIVE
14%	NEITHER ALIVE
*	DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

23. [IF BOTH ALIVE OR ONE ALIVE] Would you describe your teen's relationship with your [parent/parents] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

27% EXCELLENT
28% VERY GOOD
20% GOOD
8% FAIR
3% POOR
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
14% NOT ASKED

24. [IF BOTH ALIVE OR ONE ALIVE] How many miles from your house, roughly, do your parents live? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE] [IF PARENTS LIVE APART, INQUIRE ABOUT PARENT TEEN HAS MOST CONTACT WITH]

3% LIVE WITH US
30% 10 MILES OR LESS
18% 11 - 50 MILES
10% 60 - 200 MILES
15% 220 -1000 MILES
9% 1,100 OR MORE
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
14% NOT ASKED

25. [IF BOTH ALIVE OR ONE ALIVE] How often does your teen see your [parent/parents]--everyday, at least once a week, at least once every two weeks, at least once a month, several times a year, once a year, never?

9% EVERYDAY
21% AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK
9% AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS
12% AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH
21% SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR
12% ONCE A YEAR
2% NEVER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
14% NOT ASKED

26. [IF BOTH ALIVE OR ONE ALIVE] Would you prefer that your teen see your [parent/parents] more frequently, or less frequently, or does your teen see them about the right amount?

44% MORE FREQUENTLY
1% LESS FREQUENTLY
40% ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT
1% MAKES NO DIFFERENCE [VOLUNTEERED]
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
14% NOT ASKED

27. Would you say that either of your parents played a major role in raising your teen, or not?

30% YES
69% NO
1% NO RESPONSE

[FOR PURPOSES OF THE NEXT QUESTION, IF RESPONDENT FEMALE, VARIABLE = 'father'; IF RESPONDENT MALE, VARIABLE = 'mother']

28. Are the parents of your teen's biological [mother/father] still alive? [IF ONE IS, RECORD WHICH] Which is still alive?

48% BOTH ALIVE
27% MOTHER ALIVE
7% FATHER ALIVE
16% NEITHER ALIVE
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

29. [IF BOTH ALIVE OR ONE ALIVE] Would you describe your teen's relationship with the [parent/parents] of his or her [father/mother] as excellent, very good, good, fair or poor?

15% EXCELLENT
23% VERY GOOD
22% GOOD
10% FAIR
10% POOR
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
19% NOT ASKED

30. [IF BOTH ALIVE OR ONE ALIVE] How many miles from your house, roughly, do the parents of your teen's [father/mother] live? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE] [IF PARENTS LIVE APART, INQUIRE ABOUT PARENT TEEN HAS MOST CONTACT WITH]

2% LIVE WITH US
24% 10 MILES OR LESS
19% 11 - 50 MILES
11% 60 - 200 MILES
13% 220 -1000 MILES
9% 1,100 OR MORE
4% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
19% NOT ASKED

31. [IF BOTH ALIVE OR ONE ALIVE] How often does your teen see the [parent/parents] of his or her [father/mother]--everyday, at least once a week, at least once every two weeks, at least once a month, several times a year, once a year, never?

4% EVERYDAY
13% AT LEAST ONCE A WEEK
8% AT LEAST ONCE EVERY TWO WEEKS
12% AT LEAST ONCE A MONTH

21% SEVERAL TIMES A YEAR
15% ONCE A YEAR
8% NEVER
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
19% NOT ASKED

32. [IF BOTH ALIVE OR ONE ALIVE] Would you prefer that your teen see the [parent/parents] of his or her [father/mother] live more frequently, or less frequently, or does your teen see them about the right amount?

38% MORE FREQUENTLY
3% LESS FREQUENTLY
36% ABOUT THE RIGHT AMOUNT
2% MAKES NO DIFFERENCE [VOLUNTEERED]
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
19% NOT ASKED

33. Would you say that either of the parents of your teen's [father/mother] played a major role in raising your teen, or not?

20% YES
79% NO
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

34. [IF MORE THAN ONE TEEN OR POST TEEN] How much influence do older brothers and sisters have on whether their younger siblings will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs: do older brothers and sisters have a great deal of influence, a fair amount of influence, not very much influence, or no influence at all?

53% A GREAT DEAL OF INFLUENCE
27% A FAIR AMOUNT OF INFLUENCE
3% NOT VERY MUCH INFLUENCE
4% NO INFLUENCE AT ALL
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
10% NOT ASKED

35. In general, does having an older brother or sister make it more likely or less likely that a younger sibling will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs?

29% MORE LIKELY
37% LESS LIKELY
13% NO DIFFERENCE
22% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

36. How concerned are you that your teen might try illegal drugs at some point: are you very concerned, somewhat concerned, not very concerned, or not concerned at all?

29% VERY CONCERNED
30% SOMEWHAT CONCERNED
24% NOT VERY CONCERNED
15% NOT CONCERNED AT ALL

1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

37. [IF MORE THAN ONE TEEN OR POST-TEEN CHILD] Would you say that one of your children is or was at greater risk of trying illegal drugs than were your other children, or is it not the case?

26% YES
62% NO
1% NO RESPONSE
10% NOT ASKED

38. [IF YES] Is that child who is or was at greater risk the oldest, the youngest, or a middle child?

11% THE OLDEST
5% THE YOUNGEST
9% MIDDLE CHILD
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
74% NOT ASKED

39. [IF YES] Is that child who is or was at greater risk a boy or a girl?

16% BOY
10% GIRL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
74% NOT ASKED

40. As a parent, how confident are you that you would know what to do if you believed your child was using illegal drugs? Are you ...

56% VERY CONFIDENT
37% FAIRLY CONFIDENT
4% NOT TOO CONFIDENT
2% NOT CONFIDENT AT ALL
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

41. Suppose the federal government started a new program to educate parents about what to do if they believed their child was using illegal drugs. How useful to parents do you think such a program would be: very useful, fairly useful, not too useful, or not useful at all?

49% VERY USEFUL
30% FAIRLY USEFUL
11% NOT TOO USEFUL
7% NOT USEFUL AT ALL
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

42. Let me read to you a list of five substances. Please put them in order from most harmful to least harmful. Here's the list: tobacco, marijuana, cocaine, alcohol, Ecstasy. Which is the most harmful ... and the next most harmful?

	FIRST	SECOND	THIRD	FOURTH	FIFTH
TOBACCO	8%	6%	12%	22%	44%
MARIJUANA	1%	3%	28%	31%	27%
COCAINE	39%	37%	10%	6%	2%
ALCOHOL	10%	12%	31%	27%	14%
ECSTASY	38%	35%	11%	4%	3%
DK/NR	5%	7%	9%	11%	11

43. Some parents tell us that once a child becomes a teenager, parents have very little influence over their decision of whether they will smoke, drink, or try illegal drugs. Do you agree strongly, agree somewhat, disagree somewhat, or disagree strongly with this opinion?

12% AGREE STRONGLY
23% AGREE SOMEWHAT
22% DISAGREE SOMEWHAT
42% DISAGREE STRONGLY
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

44. When a teenager decides to use illegal drugs, how much are the teen's parents to blame--usually? Do they deserve a great deal of blame, a fair amount, not very much, or no blame at all?

10% A GREAT DEAL OF BLAME
54% A FAIR AMOUNT
22% NOT VERY MUCH
6% NO BLAME AT ALL
7% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

45. In a typical week, how many times do you have dinner together as a family? [RECORD RESPONSE]

* NONE
3% 1
6% 2
13% 3
13% 4
21% 5
9% 6
34% 7
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

46. Do you think of yourself as the member of any group of people--based on your ethnicity, or race, or religion, or the work that you do?

40% YES
58% NO

2% NO RESPONSE

47.[IF YES] What is that group? [OPEN END]

7% RELIGIOUS, NON-SPECIFIC
10% RELIGIOUS, CHRISTIAN
7% RELIGIOUS, NON-CHRISTIAN
2% WORKING CLASS/BLUE COLLAR
5% WORKING/OTHER [TEACHER ...]
2% WHITE
2% BLACK
1% POLITICAL CONSERVATIVE
3% OTHER
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
60% NOT ASKED

48. [IF YES] Do you feel members of this group are generally respected by American society or generally not respected?

33% GENERALLY RESPECTED
4% GENERALLY NOT RESPECTED
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE
60% NOT ASKED

Now just a few questions for statistical purposes...

49. Are you single or married? [IF SINGLE] Have you ever been married? [IF MARRIED] Were you ever previously married to someone else?

4% SINGLE, NEVER BEEN MARRIED
20% SINGLE, SEPARATED/DIVORCED
2% SINGLE, WIDOWED
54% MARRIED
18% MARRIED, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED/DIVORCED
1% MARRIED, PREVIOUSLY MARRIED/WIDOWED
* NO RESPONSE

50.What is your employment situation: are you ...

69% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
11% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
14% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
3% RETIRED
1% STUDENT
3% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

51. [IF MARRIED] And what is your spouse's employment situation?

61% EMPLOYED FULL-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME
4% EMPLOYED PART-TIME OUTSIDE OF HOME

5% WORK AT HOME, TAKING CARE OF FAMILY OR SELF
2% RETIRED
1% STUDENT
2% UNEMPLOYED & LOOKING FOR WORK
* DON'T KNOW/REFUSED
26% NOT ASKED

52. How important is religion in your family life: very important, fairly important, not too important, not important at all?

61% VERY IMPORTANT
26% FAIRLY IMPORTANT
10% NOT TOO IMPORTANT
3% NOT IMPORTANT AT ALL
* DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

53. In a typical month, how often do you attend church or religious services? [RECORD RESPONSE]

26% NONE
9% 1
7% 2
8% 3
24% 4
5% 5
2% 6
1% 7
7% 8
11% 9 OR MORE
1% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

54. In a typical month, how often does your teenager go to church or religious services with you? [RECORD RESPONSE]

29% NONE
10% 1
9% 2
8% 3
20% 4
4% 5
2% 6
1% 7
6% 8
8% 9 OR MORE
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

55. Which of the following best describes your religious preference:

30% BORN-AGAIN, EVANGELICAL, OR FUNDAMENTALIST CHRISTIAN
36% TRADITIONAL PROTESTANT
22% CATHOLIC

1% JEWISH
4% OTHER
5% NONE
2% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

56. In what year were you born, please? [RECORD ACTUAL RESPONSE]

4% 1945 & BEFORE
8% 1946-1950
21% 1951-1955
31% 1956-1960
22% 1961-1965
12% 1966-1970
2% 1971-1977
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

57. What is the highest level of education you completed?

7% SOME HIGH SCHOOL OR LESS
27% COMPLETED HIGH SCHOOL
27% VOCATIONAL SCHOOL OR SOME COLLEGE
28% COLLEGE GRADUATE
10% POST GRADUATE
1% DON'T KNOW/REFUSED

58. What do you consider to be your main racial or ethnic heritage: Hispanic or Latino-American, white but not Hispanic, African-American or black and not Hispanic, Asian-American, Native American, or other?

4% HISPANIC OR LATINO-AMERICAN
77% WHITE BUT NOT HISPANIC
11% AFRICAN-AMERICAN BUT NOT HISPANIC
1% ASIAN-AMERICAN
2% NATIVE AMERICAN
3% OTHER
3% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

And finally ...

59. If you had to guess, how likely is it that your teenager will ever try an illegal drug at some point in the future? Is it ...

14% VERY LIKELY
29% SOMEWHAT LIKELY
44% NOT VERY LIKELY
11% NEVER HAPPEN
2% DON'T KNOW/NO RESPONSE

That's the last of my questions. Thank you very much for your time and your responses.

U.S. Department of Education
Office of Educational Research and Improvement (OERI)
National Library of Education (NLE)
Educational Resources Information Center (ERIC)

NOTICE

Reproduction Basis

[X] This document is covered by a signed "Reproduction Release (Blanket)" form (on file within the ERIC system), encompassing all or classes of documents from its source organization and, therefore, does not require a "Specific Document" Release form.

[ ] This document is Federally-funded, or carries its own permission to reproduce, or is otherwise in the public domain and, therefore, may be reproduced by ERIC without a signed Reproduction Release form (either "Specific Document" or "Blanket").